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NEWS AND COMMENTS

Edited by Lester B. Shippee

Number 8 of volume 7 of the Indiana historical society *Publications* contains a discussion of the "Science of Columbus," written by Elizabeth Miller (Mrs. Oren S. Hack).

The Department of historical research of the Carnegie institution of Washington has printed, as has been its custom for some years past, a *List of doctoral dissertations in history now in progress at the chief American universities* (December, 1921).

L. S. Rowe's "Development of democracy on the American continent" and William Henry George's "Montesquieu and de Tocqueville and corporative individualism" are two contributions to historical material in the *American political science review* for February, 1922.

In the *Journal of negro history* for January, 1922, are articles by Frances L. Hunter on "Slave society on the southern plantation," by Walter H. Brooks on "The evolution of the negro Baptist church," by Carter G. Woodson on "Early negro education in West Virginia," and by John W. Cromwell on the "First negro churches in the District of Columbia."

The Minnesota historical society has begun the publication of *Minnesota historical news*, a sheet which is distributed to newspapers for whatever use the editors may make of it. That issued for March, 1922, has "Naming a Minnesota county," "On the march in 1863," and "Notes of a birdman" as items for stimulating interest in Minnesota's history.

The address delivered by Henry Plauché Dart at the annual meeting of the Louisiana bar association at Shreveport on June 3, 1921, has been reprinted in pamphlet form from the official report of that association. The "Courts and law in colonial Louisiana" is the outcome of studies made by Mr. Dart among judicial records of the French superior council and the Spanish cabildo found at the Cabildo in New Orleans.

The *Palimpsest* for February, 1922, contains three articles, all having to do with military affairs touching Iowa in one way or another; these are "Moving the Winnebago," by Bruce E. Mahan, "With the First Iowa infantry," by Henry O'Connor, and "Paying the First Iowa," by

Hiram Price. The March issue has "Our first view of Vicksburg," by Clint Parkhurst, and "The lake of the Taensa," by John C. Parish.

The *Southwestern historical quarterly* for January, 1922, includes articles on "The last treaty of the republic of Texas" prepared by W. P. Webb, and the "Founding of Nuestra Señora del Refugio" by William E. Dunn. The "Journal of Lewis Birdsall Harris, 1836-1842" is concluded in this number, and the second installment of "The Bryan-Hayes correspondence" carries this interesting series of letters to January, 1857.

The *Year book of the Louisiana Sons of the American revolution* for 1921 contains, in addition to the customary account of the affairs of the society, historical material of importance. Theodore J. Dimitry presents some data respecting the assistance given the American revolutionists by the Spanish colonials in Louisiana; J. Hanno Deiler writes an "Extract from the settlement of the German coast of Louisiana and the creoles of German descent;" and two contributions give information about Spanish military personnel in Louisiana in 1779.

The Railway and locomotive historical society has printed as its second *Bulletin* (1921) a series of articles dealing with railroad history in the United States. Among the number are "The Fall river line boat train," by Warren Jacobs; "Eddy clocks" (which were not timepieces in the ordinary sense of the word, but the locomotives built by Wilson Eddy as foreman of the Western railroad shops at Springfield, Massachusetts), by John W. Merrill; "Some experimental and historical locomotives of the Chicago and northwestern railroad," by Roy W. Carlson; and "The rival builders" (the Taunton locomotive works and William Mason), by Charles E. Fisher.

The July, 1920, issue of the *Journal of the Illinois state historical society* contains "Sidelights on Illinois suffrage history," by Grace Wilbur Trout; "Lewis and Clark at the mouth of Wood river," by Charles Gilmer Gray; "Greene county: born one hundred years ago," by Charles Bradshaw; "Park college and its founder," by Pauline Aston Hawley; and "Recollections of Lincoln and Douglas in Hillsboro, Illinois," by John M. Whitehead. An account of the visit of Colonel Richard M. Johnson to Springfield is reprinted from the *State register* of May 26, 1843, and there is a discussion of the Illinois boundary as surveyed by Hiram Rowntree.

"The economist's spiral," the presidential address delivered at the Pittsburgh meeting of the American economic association by Jacob H. Hollander, is the leading article in the March number of the *American*

economic review. Then follows Edwin R. A. Seligman's paper on "The state of our national finances," read at the same meeting, and with it is printed the gist of the discussion which took place after its presentation. Other features of this issue are "Business teaching by the case system," by Wallace B. Bonham; the "Proposed program of social studies in secondary schools," prepared by the committee on the teaching of economics; and "The revenue act of 1921," by Roy G. Blakey.

Two formal contributions, in addition to historical news of interest to Iowans, appear in the January, 1922, number of the *Iowa journal of history and politics*. These are the third installment of Louis B. Schmidt's "The internal grain trade of the United States, 1860-1890," and a series of "Letters from the west in 1845." These letters were written by a young minister, Stephen H. Hayes, who "made a trip as far west as the Territory of Iowas, going by way of Boston, New York, Washington, Pittsburgh, and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and returning by the way of Chicago and the Great Lakes." Only the letters written after Hayes reached Pittsburgh are printed.

Dixon Ryan Fox, in the *Political science quarterly* for March, 1922, presents the second of his studies of "State history." In this contribution the theme is the centennial history of Illinois, and a notable tribute is paid to the staff of historians who produced that work. Other articles deal with "The league's disarmament activities — and the Washington conference," by Alden H. Abbott; "The political theory of syndicalism," by Rodney L. Mott; "A progressive tax on bare-land values," by John R. Commons; "Sources and methods in economic history," by W. L. Westerman; "A Monroe doctrine divided," by Charles E. Chapman; and "Are inventions inevitable?" by W. F. Ogburn and Dorothy Thomas.

In addition to the annual report and various information relating to the Michigan historical commission, the first number of the sixth volume of the *Michigan history magazine*, which bears the date 1922 with no month designated, contains a miscellaneous list of articles. Among these contributions are "The trial and execution of the Lincoln conspirators," by Judge R. A. Watts; "Some marriages in old Detroit," by William Renwick Riddell; "Women and history," by Mrs. Franc L. Adams; "Michigan as a field for the novelist," by Arnold Mulder; "Chief Okemos," by F. N. Turner; "William Austin Burt: inventor," by Horace Eldon Burt; and "The Chicago Indian treaty of 1821," by Sue I. Silliman.

The *William and Mary college quarterly historical magazine* for January, 1922, is largely given up to articles of genealogical interest, but Robert

M. Hughes's "William and Mary, the first American law school" is of more general interest. In this paper Mr. Hughes takes issue with the statement made by Hampton L. Carson, in the March (1921) number of the *American bar association journal*, that "In 1790 he [James Wilson] was chosen as Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania—the first publicly established law school in the United States." Mr. Hughes brings documentary evidence to demonstrate "that the first law school in America of any character, public or private, was established at the College of William & Mary in Virginia in 1779."

In the *Eau Claire Leader* (a weekly newspaper published in Eau Claire, Wisconsin) for January 29 and February 5, William W. Bartlett has brought out two articles on Cornell university lands in the Chippewa valley, telling the method by which Ezra Cornell succeeded in having New York realize more than a nominal sum for the scrip which went to that state as a result of the congressional act of 1862. The first article contains a sketch of Cornell, and tells how he laid the foundations of his fortune in connection with the establishment of the first electric telegraph between Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Bartlett has had the use of many documents, some of which are published wholly or in part in these articles, which throw light on certain phases of land deals, particularly timber land deals, of the sixties and thereafter.

Constitutions and constitution making figure largely in the *Missouri historical review* for January, 1922. The first two articles are "Constitutions and constitutional conventions in Missouri," by Isidor Loeb, and "The constitution of 1820," by F. W. Lehmann. William G. Bek contributes his seventh article on "The followers of Duden," this time treating of Gert Goebel, thus adding to the information, hitherto so little available, about the early German settlers of Missouri. Mr. Bek's studies have formed some of the most valuable of recent contributions to Mississippi valley history, and the *Missouri historical review* is to be congratulated for having printed them. Other articles in this number are "Missourians abroad—Florence D. White," by W. A. Kelsoe; "Traditions concerning the Missouri question," by Floyd C. Shoemaker; and "Pioneer life in southwest Missouri," by Wiley Britton.

The February, 1922, number of the *Historical outlook* contains "Higher education and training for citizenship," by George F. Zook; "The study of civics, report of a committee to the American political science association"; "The national council again," by Professor E. Dawson; "Projects in citizenship," by R. W. Hatch; and the first part of "Reference studies in oriental and early European history," by William R.

Lingo. The March issue has the conclusion of Mr. Lingo's syllabus, a report of the St. Louis meeting of the American historical association prepared by D. C. Knowlton, a "Syllabus in recent tendencies and problems in the study and interpretation of history," by H. E. Barnes, and a report of the conference upon adjustments between history and the other social sciences in the form of papers by R. M. Tryon and E. M. Violette together with a synopsis of the discussion which followed the reading of the papers at St. Louis.

To the March, 1922, number of the *Wisconsin magazine of history* General Charles King contributes the first portion of his "Memories of a busy life." Other papers are "The services and collections of Lyman Copeland Draper," by Louise Phelps Kellogg; "Wisconsin's saddest tragedy" (the killing of Charles C. P. Arndt in the council chamber of the territory of Wisconsin in 1842), by M. M. Quaife; and "Grand Butte des Morts, a hamlet with a history"—another of W. A. Titus' descriptions of historic spots in Wisconsin. Among the "Historical fragments" are found the "Visions of a Wisconsin gold seeker," which are embodied in a letter written in 1850 by A. B. Hunt, "More recollections of Abraham Lincoln," and "Vital statistics of the First Wisconsin cavalry in the civil war." The documents which are printed in this number consist of a series of wartime letters written in 1918 by E. J. Canright of the medical department of the 149th field artillery, A. E. F. The first of these letters were printed in the December, 1921, issue of the *Magazine*.

The Indiana historical commission has brought out as its fourteenth bulletin a little pamphlet entitled *Historical markers in Indiana* (Indianapolis, 1922). This "preliminary announcement" contains a statement of what has already been done in the way of marking historical spots in the various counties with a view of showing, so far as the commission was able to ascertain, what events have been commemorated and, by elimination, what still remains to be done. The legislature in the session of 1921 "specifically authorized the Indiana historical commission to coöperate with county historical societies and other organizations in promoting this movement;" and it is the desire of the commission to forward the work until Indiana will be able to emulate the New England states where "almost at every crossing, a bronze tablet, a boulder, or a monument" calls the traveller's attention "to the fact that on this site a battle was fought, a treaty was signed, an historical old building once stood, or some other event of special interest occurred there."

The *Illinois Catholic historical review* for January, 1922, has a wide range of articles. Three of interest on account of their timeliness are

"The papacy," by Anthony Czarnecki, wherein is given a description of the election of a new pope as well as a brief historical sketch of the papacy; "The new bishop of Chicago" (the Right Reverend Edward Francis Hoban, D. D.), by Joseph J. Thompson; and "Monsignor Daniel J. Riordan," by Mary Onahan Gallery. The Reverend John Rothensteiner's paper presented at the meeting of the Catholic historical association at St. Louis is printed under the title "Historical antecedents of the diocese of St. Louis." Joseph J. Thompson begins an account of "The Illinois part of the diocese of Vincennes." Other articles are a short account of the life of the Reverend William de la Porte, by Francis J. Epstein; "Notre Dame, antecedents and development," by Matthew J. Walsh; "St. Joseph's, the cathedral church of the diocese of Bardstown, Kentucky," by W. J. Howlett; "Illinois' first citizen, Pierre Gibault," by Joseph J. Thompson; and "Old mission, La Pointe du Saint Esprit," by Helen Cappen.

In the first number of volume 3 of the *Canadian historical review* (March, 1922) an "Examination of a deserter from Canada about 1708" is printed among the documents. Four contributed articles make up the greater portion of this issue: "Some Canadian constitutional problems," by Sir Clifford Sifton; "The last of the old tories," by J. L. Morison; "Immigration and settlement in Canada, 1812-1820," by A. R. M. Lower; and "The *Trent* affair of 1861," by F. Landon. In the last named article there is no attempt to adduce new facts, if, indeed, new facts are to be found, but the account is interesting because of the Canadian viewpoint, and because of the assertion that "the *Trent* affair, perhaps more than any other single incident during the Civil War period, was an influence in the development of the transportation systems of both Canada and the northern states. . . . The *Trent* incident and its attendant difficulties were presented to the British government as good reason for assisting with the building of the Intercolonial Railway." A government guarantee of the road was made, and since the military possibilities were uppermost in mind, "in a sense we owe the present inconvenient route of the government railway through the maritime provinces to the act of Captain Wilkes and its consequences."